MISCELLANY.

Wheat Chor in Vermont.—Ma. Brown: I thought it might be a matter of interest to the numerous readers of the New England Farmer, to learn samething of wheat raising in this section of Vermont. In this busy age of the world, when most of the young men and many of the more advanced in life are leaving their native New England hills for homes in the far West, the advan-tages of New England farming and the na-tive richness of New England lands, more particularly in Maine and Vermont, are lost

But to the direct object of this communiation. My neighbor, John L. Lovering, sometime in the year 1851, procured of the late S. W. Cole, one quart of the variety of wheat known as the "K'ss;" "Banner," or mole generally as the "White Blue Stom." This wheat was from a half bushel furnished the editor of the New England Farmer by the Hon. Rufus McIntire, Parsoufield. Me. the straw of which is repre-sented in Vol. 11. No. 22, of the Farmer as growing to the height of four or five feet. Mr. Lovering saved his quart of wheat in the autumn of 1853 picked the heads by hand that he might keep the heads free from other foul seeds, and with perfect suc-cess. The wheat seemed admirably adapt-ed to our soil and climate, enduring the winter well and visiding heaptifully. Last ed to our soil and climate, enduring the winter well and yielding bountifully. Last autumn, as early as the fourth day of August, having properly prepared his land. Mr. Lovering sowed five and one-half acres to this "White Blue Stem." No portion of the field winter-killed, and previous to harvesting the straw measured from five to six feet. Three weeks since, the wheat was threshed and measured and two lands to the straw measured.

threshed and measured, and two hundred and twelve bushels was the result. As there was no gleaning or unter raking, and us much of the straw was six feet in length, a large number of heads fell from the fingers of the cradle, and the amount thus left

els, or forty bushels to the acre.

The measured bushel of this wheat weighs sixty-three pounds. Two bushels ground at our mill at Queebee Village, made but few ounces less than meety pounds of the best flour. Four bushels of this wheat will make a barrel of flour.

This is the third crop taken from this piece of land since manuring. That the real value of the soil in Vermont is little understood by persons emigrating West is unquestionably true. The fortunes that have been made in the West have not been the legitimate result of agricultural indus-try, but in most cases have been realized by speculations in real estate. And in hearing of an occasional fortunate speculator who has attained great wealth, we are blinded to the thousands less fortunate who have endured and are still enduring severe privations for a scanty subsistence

DANIEL NEEDHAM. Hartford, Vt., Sept. 10th, 1857.

RECEIPT FOR GROWING BIG MEN. Recently some wise Frenchman published a learned treatise on the means of getting rid of hideously large paunches, which reduced to a point, is nothing but to use animal food. especially lean meat, and indulge in vege-tables little as possible. But the greatest discovery of all has been made by Dr. W. Holmes, who tells why the human race de-teriorates in some regions, is the lack of material in the soil to produce bone. He instances New England as not furnishing limestone in sufficient quantities, except in Western Vermont, where it is abundant, and where the men grow large in proper tion. We copy from an exchange paper the following descriptions of the new the-

In Kentucky, Ohio, and Western Ver. mont, men grow to large size because of th been a large bone development in those who left Massachusetts than in those who re-mained. Kentucky, Ohio and Iowa will grow large men. The finest figure in the Missippi in a few generations. In door la but the great and glorious West.

Acting on the limestone theory, we shall speet some of the Agricultural societies offer a prize for the biggest man of lime

Choosed Exercal.—Speaking of the Rio Grande, a writer says, "Imagine one of the crookedest things in the world, then im-agine four more twice as crooked, and fancy to your self a river three times as crooked as all of these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this crooked river. There is no drift wood a it, from the fact that timber cannot find straight enough to swim in, and the fish are all in the whirlpools in the bends, because they cannot find their way out. Birds freing deceived by the crooks. Indeed you

money from Moses or Moses' friend. This is also the theory of a certain class of in market causes every vacuum to be up at once by an adequate supply. Now we wish to ask only one question: Meney wish to ask only one question. Meney brings five per cent per month in this city. this very day. Is it plentiful in consequence Does it rush in to supply the demand. W pause for a reply.—N. Y. Mirror.

fact, (says the Adman Expositor,) that in the various issues of coin from the U.S. first years of our government, or ever since slavery began to be profitable, has been eradually fading from our national currenly, until upon the last new issue, the new lent, the "Liberty" is left off entirely. We take at random from our wallet two half dollars. One of the date 1834; and the the image on the coins in fair bold letters. The other is of 1855, and the 'Liberty' is on a shield, in much smaller letters, and the shield cast down upon the ground, the "Liberty" on the coin of 1854 being only most half the else of that of 1834, and

The Expositor gives a very plausible ex-planation of the "reason why." The slave-holders regard this coin-motto—Liberty as of "incendiary" character. They are afraid that the purport and significance of the motto might be too much inquired into by the slaves, and hence the systematic work which has been carried on to obliterate, or render as obscure as possible, this mark upon all coin likely to pass through

A stranger said in a religious meeting.

If you don't believe I am religious, go and
ask my wife, she'll tell you. This came
out so bluntly, that it came near causing
an explosion. But is it not a good refer-Many a man's boast about his reinjuo might be proved all vanity by just asking his wife, and getting an honest atswer from her. How does his religiou make
him act at home! is the pangent inquiry—
that is the grand test. See to it, reader,

BY REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER What Lessons do these times teach !

 We are to learn that commercial prosperity stands indissolubly connected with public murals! In their hearts, men cast aside moral scrupies, as one would throw off his garments in a race. Where every body sins together, men fondly think that their concord is a law of nature. Lit-tle by little, success domineers over conscience. The permission of custom, the sole condition of accomplishing, the fact of secruing wealth, with its praise, and influence, and power, these overrule moral considerations, and men do not hesitate to violate rectitude by ranks and multitudes. They systematize selfishness and of anize injustice

But all seeds demand a time I etween sowing and resping. When first sown, this-ties are as good as corn. But when the reaping time comes, they that sow grain shall carry their bosom full of sheaves, and skins pricked full of spines and potenous prickles. In commercial intoxication it is as in drunkenness by strong drink—first the pleasing exhibition, but aftenwards the

No class of men are more interested in a high tone of public morals than business men. Their life stands in credit, as much their bodily life stands in air fit to breathe.

The merchant that destroys good morals plucks off the plank from the bottom of the ship carries him and all his goods. He will founder, he will be carried down, somer or later, by inevitable leakage.

2. Public indifference to immoralities, in

common, as in other things, will be avenged as if it were participation. The bills which wicked men draw against the public treasury to pay for their crimes and vices, are alcommunity; and in the end, the sober always pay for the intemperate; the pure pay the expenses of the debauched; the honest man pays for the knaye's debts; the working and frugal man pays for the indolent and spendthrift; and in such times as these it is spendithrift, and in such times as those it is seen that the headlong and swindling speculators run the commercial world into desperate straits, and then the criminals step aside, and the sound men take the burden and carry it. In prosperous times men in Vermont as follows:

attend to their own business, and will not their own business, and will not their own business. be troubled with public interests. This is a self-shness which God never will forget. In their hour of disstress they find out that indifference to public morals is itself a crime, and that Providence, in due season, John L. punishes honest and good men for the misconduct of wicked men, which they could have prevented but would not.

3. These are the times for men to detect and punish unnamed vices and crimes, and

give them their place and proper designa-tion on the list of evils.

In all vigorous communities, where cuter-prise attempts new things, by new meas-ures, we may be sure that selfishness will right and permissable.

God's providence judges human conduct before men's consciences do. And we find out what is wrong by the punishment with which we are surprised, rather than by the use of our moral judgment. It is a shame that God's whip should have to be a better judge and interpreter of rectitude than a credit were in many cases heroic. It is

4. These times ought to point out the attention of men to the sure punishment of greatiness. Haste to be rich comes more speedily through the stage in which they give equivalents, of skill or benefit for wealth received, into the always wicked and demoralizing stage in which men decided and demoralizing stage in which men decided one hundred per cent premium for any agents. J. W. Corlies & Co., it is said, offered one hundred per cent premium for language; and we repeat which they considered that the great mans of the subsequent sustance in the great mans of the great mans of the subsequent sustance in the great mans of the subsequent sustance in the great mans of the subsequent sustance in the great mans of the great mans of the subsequent sustance in the great mans of the g sire to enter without giving fair equivalents the discount of sufficient trade paper to for their gains. This appetite has no carry them through. The last heavy house bounds when once planted. fever of avariee. It is the poculiar disease of speculators, of stock gamblers, and all other gamblers. A man who deliberately proome substantial equivalent rendered to the e rich hath an cert eye, and considereth not

good to be lost. It is often made a subject of complaint that ministers of the Gospel general discounting for the mercantile comparticipate in political matters. An anec-dote of a Mr. Field in Vermont, several years ago, contains a good reply :
As the reverend gentleman went, at a

time, to deposit his vote, the officer who re-

Why ! asked Mr. Field. Because, said the officer, Christ said his kingdom was not of this world.

Has no one a right to vote. Field, " unless he belongs to the kingdom of

This at once let a ray of light to the darkened chambers of the officer's cranium which he had never thought of before.

Immense quantities which have been lying in the United States Warchouses, are now being withdrawn, and re-shipped for Europe, and the countries of their production. We understand this department of the Cusminable consignments of all the half-made-up-hardware, tobacco boxes, plaster globes, meorebaums, and disgusting nonsense of the German factories will stay at home for a few years, that the cloths, and railroad iron, coal, and cotton goods of John Bull will be sent to some country that cannot produce them. and that the timed, trash, silks. laces capsules seeps and mock jewelry of Mr. Crapeau will be forwarded for a while to Algeria instead of the United States.—

quis county have been making great devas-tation among the young stock. The Bangor Whig says that many calves and sheep have been killed by them this Fall in that coun ty. At a recent husking in Monson, the cries of a calf were heard near by, and the men, rushing out, found a large bear hold-ing the calf with one paw, and heating his skull with the other. He was so determined upon his prey that he turned and offered fight to the first man who came up, but thought better of it when he saw the man's backers, and made rapid tracks for the

A Yorkshiroman, on a railway platform has Baron Macauley pointed out to his no-tice; and, upon it's being explained to him that the Baron is an Author, who was for-merly known as Mr. Macaulay, he thus

gives vent to his astonishment.

That's Measter Milcowley, the Owther, is it now! We'el I awla's thout they look'd pael and seedy loike, and tw't a't 'elbows. ye nor; but that chap e got a hat, and he's we'el dress'd too Dang it. I shud no es a-ta'en him for an Owther! (Stores at him

alifornia. A letter from him by the "Star of the West," says that he wens 200 miles to San Francisco to embark on the 20th of August, but found the accommodations very

THE FREE PRESS BURLINGTON :

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 23, 1857.

The Crash of '57 will not soon pass from the memory of man-involving as it is likely to do the financial fall of the leading ncerns in every branch of buisness. The record of failures for the last six weeks is not pleasant to look at. Harper & Brothers, the heaviest publishing house in this country if not in the world; Bowen and MacNamee the heaviest silk house; W. & G. Lane, & Co, the heaviest N. Y. house in Southern trade, the Illinois Central & Eric Railroads, the heaviest roads in the land John N. Genin, the well known hatter, whose sales were \$800,000 a year; Persce they that sow thistles shall have their & Brooks, the most extensive paper manufacturers: Francis Skinner & Co. of Boston, the heaviest domestic woolen goods concern in New England; and-not to extend the list-Railroads and Manufacturing Corporations by scores, and traders and

> have yielded to the pressure. Of course not all, perhaps a minority only, of these failures, are cases of atter ruin. Many concerns of great wealth failed because money was wanted then, and could

bankers by hundreds, and banks en masse,

not be got then. In a short time they we doubtless resover their position. Become & McNamee had property worth \$1,200,000 over and above their liabilities, Harpers over a million. The Illinois Central had lunds enough both in Chicago and in London, to keep its paper from protest, and so of many others. A great many however are crushed in the fall beyond all hope of

The Independent's last weekly list of

1. W. Ford & Co., Springfield; Vt., failed. Gideon M. Lee, Chester, Vt., failed. John L. Johnson, Chester, Vt., failed.

The N. Y. banks contracted their loans no less than secunteen millions, from the 8tn of August to the 10th of October. Their course is bitterly condemned all over the country. The money article of the New York Independent says .

David Leavitt of the American Ex-change Bank was the only man fit to lead pioneer conscience. Many things will be done, as now we clearly see they have been done, which are wrong to the last degree. But because men had not yet analyzed, them, they were permitted to go on as if confidence of depositors an immediate in right and permissable. crease of discounts to the extent of ten millions, and the sending money to the West to buy grain. A few leading banks wiolently opposed this; thinking they would stand whatever might happen, but

they have found themselves mistaken.

The sacrifice made to preserve mercantile Christian man's conscience.

4. These times ought to point out the carry them through. The last heavy house failed for the want of \$7,000, and Harper & Brothers for even a less sum, and the

community, is a thief. Nor is God's justice The Chemical Bank of New York silent or motionless. He that hasteth to is the only one continuing to pay in gold, having two dollars in specie for every one of its circulation. This bank is said to be owned by a few wealthy

munity. The Courier and Enquirer says. have a little shaver with a five cent mere in his pocket, who boasted to us yesterday, that he was solvent and could pay specie for ceived it, being a friend and parishoner, but of opposite politics, remarked.

I am sorry, Mr. Field, to see you here."

Bank; and what is more, our little fellow's Bank; and what is more, our little fellow's specie in his pocket, does just as much service to the Commercial Community as does the specie paying absurdity of the Chemi-cal. Neither of them are of any practical use to the public; and the boast of one, is worth as much as the boast of the other.

The Massachusetts Bank in Boston also holds itself ready to pay specie for all its bills as offered. It has more specie in its vaults than all its bills out amount to .that very large quantities of goods are Yet report is that one of its depositors, if being taken out of bond for exportation - he were to demand species for his depositor. he were to demand specie for his deposit, could drain it of every dollar of coin, and

then not get enough to answer his check. To show the pressure of the time for money, we point to the fact of New York State five per cent stock, redeemable on the 1st of January, 1858, selling only for 91. giving a profit of 9 per cent, plus the regular interest, in little more than three months. The six per cents, sold at from 90 to 92: Missouri State sixes sold as low as 60 After the suspension, the market suddealy ruse several per cent. for all kinds of

"The Session of 1557 begins very quietly.— Montpelier and its friends have very handsomely extended the 'calumet of peace' to Burlington and its friends, by electing was meanly, the Hon-Geo. F. Edmands, as Speaker of the House of Rep-

The above remark in a letter from Montpe her to the St. Johnsbury Coledenian agrees nearly enough in its drift with what wehave seen in several papers to justify our using it as atext for a remark or two. It is held our as if there was some remarkable compromising of claims, and condescension of individuals and eliques on one hand and another, which led to the election of Mr. Edmunds as Speaker. One says it was very generally understood last session that Mr. Merrill of Mentpelier would be elected to that office this year because of his prominent fitness for it but—something has happened
within the year, and extraordinary reasons
for a courteous regard for the wishes of drew in favor of Mr. Edmunds—and the friends of Mr. Pierpoint withdrew his if by a host of coal wagons, proceeded from the southward, that things shook from (Stores at him friends of Mr. Pierpoint withdrew his claims for consideration—and Mr. Denne's strong desire, under the circumstances of the case, of showing a kind feeling towards

now, as knowing something of the peo-ple of this place, and of the gentleman very fitly placed in the Speaker's Chair—
and of the others whose names were, as it
seems, spoken of in that connection, we the time resting that a slight shook was
felt on Monday, the court house being perceptibly jarred, though no vehicle was at seems, spoken of in that connection, we the time passing

take the liberty of saying that all that sort of talk has a rather nauscating savor. No doubt the people of Burlington are gratified with the election of Mr. Etmunds as Speaker, because they believe him exceeding well qualified for the office. If they did not beieve so, they would be very sorry to have | that he at first imagined burglars were best to give their votes for no other. As the llimois shore, and then crossing the riv-for any regard for Burlington in the matter. or passed off to the northward, reverbera the thing would be too ridiculous for gen-tions in the standard of the standa citizens expect those who represent her in the legislature or elsewhere to do their duty at all times, according to what is proper and just, without fear or favor. Neither

The Run on the New York Banks.

From the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer of Wedne For weeks the merchants of New York and whose transfers come no reserver to

within the diars which they had endeavered to bars; strongly. How far the latter was the legitimate result of the former, we leave for the reader to determine for himself with the antacedents of the run of vesterday before him. We need not describe this run in its outward features, each one sees the picture though he may have not been in Wall street or in the neighborhood of the up town banks-a street crowded with two banks, and forming long lines up the stops and through the halls, with anxious faces, and hands nervously clutched over their checks and drafts, crowding and jostling, and the other, the lookers on, crowding the side-walks, joking and wondering how long the Banks would stand the run-such was the picture. Between the distresses of the merchants who have been called upon to pay when they had nothing to pay with and the almost total destruction of confi dence among the poorer classes of the pro-ple, there were chaos and confusion through out the city. Early in the day there was a simultaneous run upon the several banks in the city, we believe without a single excep

We pointed out, two or three weeks ago. the then prevailing causes of discontent among our merchants, who were then suflering as well as now, from an injudicious curtailment of loans—the want of harmony and consistency in the movements of the Banks, and the necessity existing for a reasonable expansion of Bank loans to those

having payments to make.

At a meeting of the Banks a few days af-tewards, all these things were conceded and some assurance was given that an in-orense of loans equivalent to five per cent. would promptly take place. The more promise of this extension gave great relief the next day, and had it been executed in good faith by every Bank in the city, we

past three weeks, that the Banks unneces-scenily sacrificed the merchants, and in them laid open to public inspection doing this, they not only weakened thom-selves, but gradually exasperated the merchants as a body. This view of the case has been taken by several of our leading bank officers, who have streamously urged a more liberal course, proceded it were adapted by all but who could not adopt that course without general assent.

The prevalent opinion yesterday was that a lew of the old strong Banks combined together to force the majority into liquida-tion, and thus confine the business to a imited number. In doing this, the smaller Banks were compelled to curtail their op-erations, and in the general restriction. many of our most wealthy, honorable, and useful firms have been sacrificed. We speak within bounds when we say that this course has driven fifty thousand men and women out of our workshops into idleness

THE GREAT EARTHQUAKE AT THE WEST .-The Missouri papers give fuller account of the late earthquake, which are very in-

The St. Louis Democrat of Friday has

the following interesting particulars:
"On the morning of yesterday, at twenty
minutes past four o'clock, nearly the whole
population of this city and region were
from repose by the roar and commettion of a violent earthquake. The first premonition is said to have been given by a slight con-cussion about midnight. But at the time stated, those who were awake heard a low and distant rumbling which failed to arouse attention till it rapidly inercased to the volume of the sound of heavy trains of care thandering through every street of the city. Some like the noise to a protracted rever-berating explosion, others to the roar, of a whirlwind, others to the mere passing of market wagons—but all agree that it was tremendous. When at its height the buildsprang from their beds in alarm, and rushed into the streets. The Northern sky was clear, but from the southward a heavy mist was swiftly advancing, and in a moment nearly obscured the street lamps. In many instances the lamps were in an instant up and was instantly succeeded by a second roar and attendant shock of less severely. Many describe both as one, and aver that the heavy shock lasted full three minutes. In about five minutes alterward the noise and concussion were repeated with compar-

itive mildness, but very perceptibly.

We conversed with many on the occur
rence, and their statements, of course various, attest and corroborate the above. A citizen living in Gratiot and Fourth streets, in a heavily built house, whose walls are of eighteen much thickness, and who was sleeping on the first flaor, describes the shock as the shock as excessively violent, and the motion of a horizontal vibration from east to west. A mirror hanging on the north and south wall, swayed from and toward the

north to south, and with an apralling vio-lence, that then a dense mist appeared, and in ten minetes occurred another shock, the accompanying noise bearing more from the eastward. A well known physian in this vicinity was affrighted at hearing the brick

Another gentleman living within sixty feet of the Pacific mills, avers that during the noise just preceeding the shock, the loud din usually made by the engine and stones at the mill could no longer be heard. doors and windows were so violently shaken him placed in it. We presume the members tering-an illusion also experienced by

generally were equally well satisfied of his his merits. There might be a serve of men in the Hungs who would make good. Speak in the House who would make good Speaker; but only one could be elected. If a majority of the Republicans were satisfied that on the whole Mr. E., would do best, it was reason enough why the majority thought it.

tlemen to regard it. Burlington has no teenth street states that with the noise he claims to be responded to, and no animosi-ties to soothe, and nover did have. Her long and heavy as caused him to stagger

> being sundered, and that he distinctly heard the doors being wrenched open. The illu-sion was, of course, transient.
>
> At a hotel on Third street a thief was engaged in extracting the sum of thirty cents from a boarder's pocket, when the commotion so agitated his conscience and per on that he dropped the dimes and call-

of on the waking owner of them to flee, for the money was failing. He, of course, fled-\(\Lambda\) gotleman from Bredgeton, fourteen mus from this city, save that the shock there was also excessively violent, and that the motion was an undulationg one, accom-

panied by vertical vibrations of the earth.

The river, of course, was not exempt from the commotion. Waves several feet hige are said to have suddenly risen and dashed upon the banks, receiling and again returning
Mr. Smizor, fishing out on the Maromee

river, states that between the shocks he distinct classes, the one thirsting for gold saw a meteor as large as the full moon, and crowding in hundreds the doors of the very brilliant, shoot across the sky from south to north, accompanied by a roaring cracking sound, and disappearing with a loud explosion.

A milkman, whose dairy is situated out on the Olive street plankroad, says that he was up at 1 o'clock, and felt a slight shock

was up at lo'clock, and felt a slight shock about that hour.
All over the city, immediate'y after the first shock, the windows and doors of the houses were thrown open, and great numbers of the people rushed into the street. The dogs barked and ran howling away from the rumbling as it approached. The pendulums of many clocks were stopped, and many citizens state that on going into and many citizens state that on going into the air they found a great difficulty in res-piration.

A gentleman in Illinois who was return. ing to St. Louis, when some miles from the ferry, reports that the earthquake was accompanied with vivid lightning and loud thunder, and that the animals were so much alarmed that they added their lamentations to those of the people, who were in great terror, and believing that the day of doom was at hand. It appears from all that we hear from our sister States, that the shock came from the southern part. which is highly probable.

(From the Washington Report 1 Ex-President Tyler and Gen. Pillow .procure the assent of Maine to the Ashbur ton Trusty. He merely denies that any thing was so paid 'far the purchase of the suscepapers of Mains.'

He says that the vouchers for the secret columns within the away, and that the day has nearly

in consideration of the money so paid. opopinion, to procure the assent of Maine to the negotiation which terminated in the surrender of a part of her territory, is a

a leading Democratic paper in the city of Portland. Its extraordinary course excited that suspicion, and it will not be allayed if the fact does not appear upon the youthers. There are a good many facts which do not

appear upon vouchers.
The Ashburton Treaty reflects no credit upon the public men who were concerned in it. It was the surrender of our original claim not only without foundation, but

The Commissioners of Maine did not ad vise to the Treaty, or assent to it. The utmost which could be obtained from them was a reluctant agreement that it might go

to the Senate, for decision by that body. It would have been defeated there. we the unexpected treachery of the present President of the United States, then Chair man of the Committee on Foreign Relations Nobody had asserted the rights of Mains more loudly than Mr. Buchanan, but at the critical moment, he turned the scale against

INCIDENTS OF THE RUN AT THE SAVINGS BANKS. - During the recent run on the Row ery Savings Bank, an old Irish woman short, thick, resolute, and "a little of it made herself conspicuous by elbowing her way through the distrustful depositors, very unceremoniously, and denouncing, in no measured terms, "the big blackguards that would be afther chating a poor body out is her hard-carned wagis. Some order such execution upon the corns of all who stood in her way, that she soon obtained a good place near the door, in spite of the remonstrancies of a dozen or two of young. er and fresher Biddys, Maggers, Marys, and Kathleens, who had been waiting an hour or more. At the door she had a worst quarrel with a broad-shouldered black man shuke her lists in the face of a pollceman if he was fond of such game as " Dend Ratits." At length, very red and sweaty, she stood before the paying teller and present ed her book, with a vocal invocation to him to do the clean thing. What's that mean said he, looking at her somewhat impatiently. What's your name tan your rade writin hand she rejoined sharply , sure, me name's on the book Bothis, said he, is only a grocer's old tas book What's your name, I say M. have got no money in this Bank " said he, when he had ascertained the fact. There was a general laugh at the woman's ex-pense, and she was loudly jeered by the crowd, who had got wind of the result out-side, as she left the premises in company with the policeman. She confessed to the with the policeman. She confessed to the officer that she found the pass-book near the crowd, and thinking it had been dropped accidentally by a depositor, she had thought to obtain the money before the de-

at Portland, Maine, some years ago, was re-turned to the General Postoffice with the ening but sectarian churches in this place."

Vermont Legislature.

The following elections of State Officers

were made by the Joint Assembly. October 14th, 1857. Benjamin W. Dean, of Grafton, Secretary

[Benj. W. Dean 191, A. S. Little 30, Scat-

Enastis S. Camp. Sergeant at-Arms. [Erastus S. Camp.188, W. N. Peck 23, Cattering 5.1 Ww. M. Pixoney, Perkinsville, And. of [Wm. M. Pingrey, 186, Geo M. Hall 26,

ittering 2] Hanvey Webster, State Librarium. [Harvey Webster 183, Levi F. Pierce 31, sattering 2.] HIRAM HARLOW, Superintendent of State

Illiram Harlow 191, Samuel R. Stocker W. BARTHOLONEW of Washington, E. Mason of Richmond, Barnanas Dean of cathersheld, Directors of the State Pris-For First Director, C. W. Clark, of Chelses, received 34 votes, and Mr. Bar-holomew 110; the other Directors were

SANUEL W. THATER, JR., of Burlington, Samuel W. Thayer, Jr. 178, H. Baxter A. B. GARDNER, of Bennington, Blank

[Elected riva voce]
Ground B. Kellood, of Brattleboro', Ad).

of Inspector General. GEORGE F. DAVIS, of Cavendish, Quarter

ALOSZI G. ALLEN, of Granville, Judge Advocate General. SENATE.—Thursday, Oct. 15, 1857. Bills Introduced. By Mr. Chittenden, relating to notices of protest upon tills of exchange

promissory notes ; referred. The Senate concurred in the joint resolu-tion from the House, providing for the apointment of a Joint committee to take into consideration the present state of commer-cial affairs, and report a plan for immediate relief by bill or otherwise; and the Chair appointed on the part of the Senate, Messrs.

tim and Chittenden. ports.—Of the dudiciary committee, in of bill in amendment of an act authorsing the business of banking. Mr. Pier-sont moved to suspend the rule for laying he bill over. Hesaid that the bill referred to the fourth section of the general law relating to banking, which requires a protest to be entered when bills are presented and specie is refused. The Banks would be compelled to pay a large amount for pro-tests. The onject of the bill was simply to render the form of protest unnecessary. The motion to suspend the rule prevailed, and the bill was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Chittenden called up the resolution adjourning the Senate from Friday, at 11 A.M., until Monday, at 2 P. M., and the

resolution was adopted. House. Social order.-The House resumed consideration of the Senate bill repealing laws relating to Railroad Commissioner, the question being on the motion of Mr. Merrill of Montpelier to postpone to the

1st day of Jan. next.

Mr. Baxter of Highgate deemed it impolite to give up the supervision of the reirroads, constituting, as they do the most important interest of the State. The laterest of the roads and of the people may emiliet ; indeed, these interests do conflict other point also, to wit, the irregular con-nections between the different roads. causng detentions to passengers-the connec-

provide a remedy, if the roads are to be left.

F. Brown of Bellows Falls and W. L. Pick without supervision. Let us have a Compublic interprets. That the shall be required to perform and should be required to perform them. For this purpose, the office of Commissioner is a necessary one.

Mr. Merrill of St. Johnsbury opposed one of uncommon interest.

It is not to be the sagain that the purpose of Burlington the first form the sagain that the purpose in them. The continue in Jeruse of Burlington on the intermediate of Burlington on the form the sagain that the purpose of Burlington on the residual of the purpose of Burlington on the form the sagain that the purpose of Burlington on the intermediate of Burlington on the form the sagain that the purpose of Burlington on the intermediate of Burlington on the form the sagain that the purpose of Burlington on the intermediate in Jeruse of Burlington on the intermediate in Jeruse of Burlington on the intermediate of Burlingt the motion. The charters of the roads. their own interest and their reputation, are better securities for the safety of life and

property than can be had through the over-sight of any Commissioner. Nay, any offi-cious interference by such an officer would interfere with the direct personal resposibility of superintendents, and they would not Mr. Co.by of Hartland had examined the

report of the commissioner submitted yes terday, and could not find anything worth the thousand dollars per annum salary, and nothing near it. All the facts could as well have come from the roads to the audit-or, and be published by him, thus saving mmissioner's salary. Mr. Olmstead of Bridport said the Legis-lature should meet the difficulties of Kail-

ad management by law, without the inindividual interest to use a legal remedy.

Mr. Deane of Cavendish said that we have been gravely told that the lives and property of the State hang on this little office of Railroad Commissioner, but he was unable sion of labor in our cities and villages is a individual interest to use a legal remedy

for the manner of the performance of his duty while he denied the necessity of the ice, and that there is any public benefit it.

Banks are jealous; yet they sometimes need watching; they sometimes make bad investments and improper loans. Railroads may

peal the law for the gratification of the Rathouds. The law provides for inspection of the roads, and thus to procure information and make report; but it gives no other power. Now if this is necessary let the tion and make report; but it gives no other power. Now if this is necessary let the state pay for it—not the railroads; but he thought it unnecessary to have a commis-somer for this purpose. Let the roads re-port direct to the State, instead of through latter every man has a direct interest, and different also from that of the means asy-lum, in which the State has a direct interest, because it furnishes a fund-

law provides only a visitorial power-just a franchise upon these corporations, and they collect annually more than two mil-mons of dollars from the people of the State. and spend their money by tens of thousands of dollars. A supervision is a great mat-ter, and the one thousand dellars expense is a small matter. It has been said that the interest of the mailroads will ensure projer management. Mr. M. said he was surprised by such a suggestion, in the face of the fact that the roads are continually either in transition from one board of control to another, or controlled in Boston.— They do not consult the interest of the State or their own interest, but confessedly suc-

Mr Little of Corinth said, this supervis

Condensed from Walton's Daily Journal.

height—though it seems to have been made out of great courtersy to the railroads—he hoped that hereafter we may have all that the law contemplates, and especially that which is necessary for the safety of human life. There have occaviolations of law by the railroads, why are they not reported! Why has this bill been rushed through the Senate, even in salvance of the report. The hand of the railroads may be in this matter. hand of the railroads may be in this matter. and of the ratirous may be in the harter and he warned the House that any power surrendered to the ranks will be recovered with difficulty. The Lagislature should re-tain its power. We are told that the office has been useless; that it is the fault of

of Railroad legislation, in layer of volumer ing the roads to future logislation, but tome of the roads opposed it. They mistook their true interest, and they mistake it now. The banks pay for such supervision, the Insane Asylum pays for it, and it does them good. It won't do to say that the them good. It won't do to say that the soil interest of corporations will be enough to secure good management. No, it is be cause people don't regard their interestit is because of that upple of Adam and Evo-that it is necessary for us to make laws to govern them. The public interest and public justice, moreover, require supervision over the railroad comporations.

Mr. Woodbridge of did not design to say a word, but there has been an attack made upon the Bairroad Commercial Managers of our roads. He will be was

the managers of our roads. He will be was himself a railroad manager—a quister of one of our uniertunate roads, and in behalf himself a railroad manager—a master of one of our unfortunate roads, and in behalf of railroad managers he was bound to say that they found no fault with the Commissioner, and would throw no obstole in the court of employment in a few weeks, in sioner, and would throw no obstacle in the way of any course the Legislature is dis-posed to take. But he was in favor of abolishing this office, mainly because the roads are compelled to pay for the service. They ought not to be asked to do it. They are in debt; they cannot borrow money to pay their debts; they cannot renew their worn out track, ties and brioges, and it is even now a question whether they egn run at all. for the benefit of the people sum; betrie the last straw that breaks the camel's back. The two thousand dollars cost of salary and print ing.) is a small itom, but it will b roads. It is said the hasane daylon payers Commissioners, very well—the State furnisces it maney. The Banks pay the Bank Commissioners, very well—for they are able to do it, turough the profits of the very business which the Commi look after, this main obsertion to the present law is simply that the State compele th

Religious Intelligence.

pour roads to pay for the State's work.

At a special Council of the Congregation al Churches of this vicinity, held in this Society to take steps towards that end. the University of Vt. was ordained to the frame for an organization to a subsequent Ministry. The exercises of the occasion meeting. This was done, and the action of

Scriptures, by Rev. Sponger Marsh of Burington. Prayer and Reading of Hymn, by Executive Committee decided to have the v. C. M. Seaton of Charlotte.

burgh, Ordaining Prayer by Rev. J. K. Converse of Burlington

Rev. A. D. Barber of Williston. Benediction by the confidute ordered.

The Vermont Esptist Convention hold tion at Burlington being specified as a marked instance. For this, and all other 7th and sin of this month, New E. Hutch-lice annoyances, there will be nobody to inson of Winders was chosen Moderator. neil of Windham, Clarks. The Convention Psalm will thou not revive us again that . The undersigned, residents of Burlington

> charge of the Baptist Church in Sheldon erage. and Fairfield on the 30th of September. Rev. E. Evans has closed his labors, with

the Baptist church in Lunenburg, Vt., aftera pasterate of nine years, and has no cepted a call from the Baptist church in proper efforts to secure the enforcement of the Hardwick, Vt., and entered upon his labors | jaws relating to intexicating liquors.

were stopped. A writer from there Oct. 14. says over three thousand operatives are out

greater cause for alarm than the assignment of specio payments by the bath. The latter of which we are not disposed to look upon as half so strong a calimity as one regard it. Labor is the poor man's capital, his all and when that is taken from him his heart for the state of th Mr. Webber of Rochester was aware that substrained and when that is taken from the his heart fails, his wife and children suffer and ray or porations are jealous, yet they sometimes need satching; they sometimes make bad investments and improper loans. Railroads may be work, employment and when he cannot only means of obtaining daily bread in her, work, employment and when he is taken from the his has heart fails, his wife and children suffer and ray like a canker grows at his heart. The only means of obtaining daily bread in her work, employment and when that is taken from the his heart fails, his wife and children suffer and ray row like a canker grows at his heart fails, his wife and children suffer and ray row like a canker grows at his heart fails, his wife and children suffer and ray row like a canker grows at his heart. The only means of obtaining daily bread in his resources are exhausted. be judous, and now in the infancy of a power which is already great and will be irresistible perhaps, he would provide a faithful watchman. The people should have their agent to look after them in little things as well as great.

Mr. Perpent of Rutland would not recommend to the provide a faithful watchman and the results of the control of the contr

The N. Y. Post, of Saturday, names see cral cloak-making establishments that have within two weeks discharged upgirls work is a necessity. If the truth were known it would be found that in a majority of cases they are the support and majority of cases they are the support and mainstay of otherwise destitute families, widowed and sick mothers,—the prop of absolute dependance. The picture needs no coloring. Its lines, dark as they are represent but a distressing reality. The suffering consequent upon the throwing out of employment of so many girls and young women can scarcely be over estimated. It is upon them and those dependent on them for daily support that the crisis bears heavfor daily support that the crisis bears heav-iest. They who lose their thousands and retain something from the wreck, are comparatively strangers to the hitterness of feel ing, the actual distress, the "heart-sick con mo faintness." and desolation with which those

ficient—though it seems to have been made out of great courtesy to the railroads—be hoped that hereafter we may have all that the consider the distress under which business and labor are new languishing, George II Stewart read a late ter from one of the largest manufacturers for, to enable the fi m to retain two th for, to enable the h in the retain two from send have in maple queen. The money was granted, and thus jow warmed two thousand hearts. The writers said that so far as their int rests were concerned, it would be better for them to close their establishment, but considerations of humanity pre-venced. Another firm wrote that they had been compelled to discharge their hunds—and that the wagons that were but recently employed to convey the workmen to the mill, were now also I lent, to take some of their wives and children to the poor-house. Then from the West, Mr. S. quoted a case in which a man really worth five or six millions in property, had been

compelled to close his doors.

We were much intersted in the statement made by Mr. David Milne, an extensive cotton manufacturer, who said that from ten to twelve thousand operatives had been discharged within the last four weeks, from the cotton and woolen manu-facturies of Philadelphia, and that the indeed a fearful picture. But this speaker continued, and said that their pay had ne-wer been in propertion to the price of pro-visions and rent, and they had not therethis city and vicinity. But this i means the extent of the evil. for men women and boys out of employment, inferred at least the immense turn-ber of 180 000 persons reduced to want and poverty. Mr Milene is a manufacturer and a citizen of experience, and sure we are that his statistics in those particulars are

The Temperature Association .- For years there was an active Temperance Association in this town, from whose labors there came the the tenning of a new one, is a very leair Sept. Och, by R L. Perkins Esq., of Stowe, an agent of the State Temperance dace on the 13th, Prof. N. G. Crans of A committee was appointed to present a the meeting, held Saturday Oct. 17th, ap-Invocation, Reading of Hymn and of the pears in the report below. We learn, for ther, that after the meeting adjourned the next meeting of the Association held on the Sermon by Rev. C. E. Ferrin, of Hines evening of the first Wednesday in November when an opening Lecture will be deliver d by J. S. Adams Esq. We hope in Charge by Rev. J. Wheeler. D. D. of the meantime the District Committees with Burlington. Right hand of fell wship by the at pains to bring the subject personally before individuals in their respective ills tricts, and invite their hearty co-operation. At a meeting of the Winneski Associa and that before long we shall see the assotion (Congregational) in this place on the cluster exerting a beneficial influence in Tith Prof. M. H. Brownan was duly heen every street and by way of the place.

Temperance Association:

ports plan of organization, and held at the Town Hall on Saturday exening, E. A. Fuller was ap-

thy people may rejoice in then!" The Con | units in ferming an Association to promote the

1. We pledge ourselves to total abitinence Rev. G. W. Burnell, was ordained to the from the use of all intextenting drinks as a ber-

m to the case of Temperatee by our personal of lie meetings as may be called by the Axecutive 3. The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer.

be filled with the accounts of the disasters relatively who with the President and Secretary shall brought upon the manufacturing interests | constitute the Executive Committee of the Avby the late money troubles of the country. sociation. The members of the Executive Con-At Fall River, R. I. mearly all the mills mittee from the different districts shall be authorized to a point two others in each district, who meeting of the Executive Committee may be called by the Secretary enapplication of one of more

unities to have the general charge of the inter-ests of the Association, and to make all suitable arrangements for such public exercises as they is switchers uneful to the come.

tors to remark members to the American i

r. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a first of all the members of the Association, a solition to the second of proceedings. The

out to organize the Association of a the organizes of engine particles. These On mall on the Report was accepted and a highed

ment of the following officers President, Hono Paniel Robert Nice Previously Love Righties, 18.

Sometary, E. A. Paller. Executive Committee

11. John Y. Drow.

13. Paul T. zweet. 16, W. Hotehkiss

S. Hantington, Secretary. FERNANDO WOOD was re-nominated for Mayor of N.York by the delegates from twen-

Editor of the Cleveland Heroid, at a recent Railroad supper, gave the following Our mothers... The only faithful tenders

ion is as necessary now as it was when it was passed; and if we have not got what the law intended, let us have it here. Duxbury, last week, in the carcases of which were found eighty-four smaller specimens new duties; and though the report is described by a said of the same genus.

The anniversary of Brown's marriage occurred yesterday, whereupon weaked him why be didn't occurred yesterday.